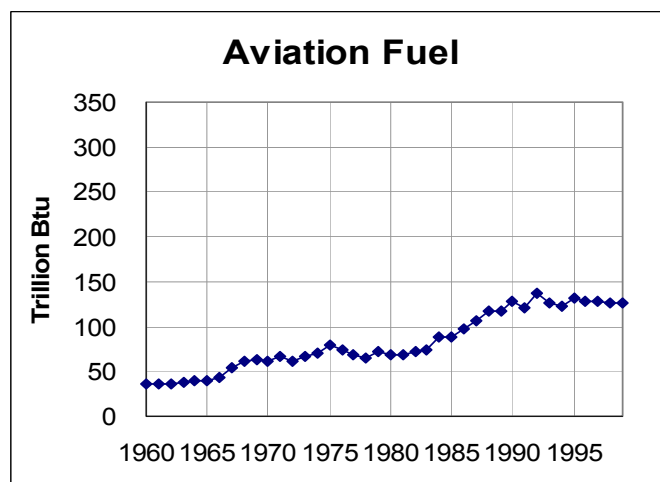
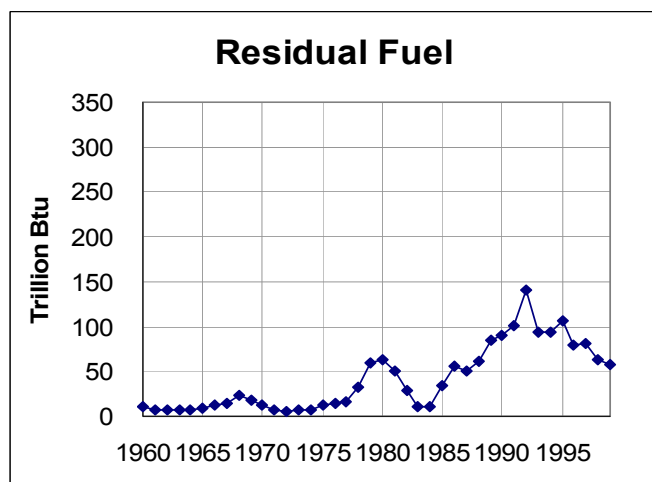
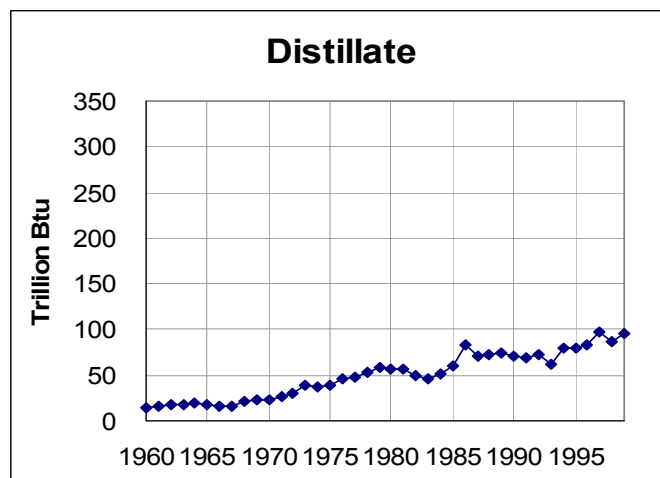
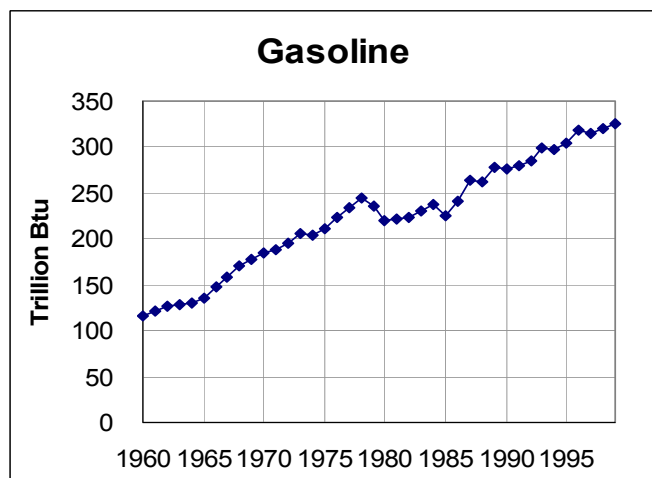


16. Transportation Sector Trends — End-Use Energy Consumption by Fuel

Transportation Energy Consumption by Fuel (1960-1999)



SOURCE: EIA SEDS

GASOLINE ACCOUNTS FOR OVER HALF OF TRANSPORTATION SECTOR ENERGY USE IN WASHINGTON. WHILE WASHINGTONIANS TEND TO DRIVE MORE THAN OTHER AMERICANS, WASHINGTON'S STATUS AS A MAJOR SEAPORT AND AVIATION HUB MEANS HIGHER CONSUMPTION OF AVIATION AND MARINE FUELS AS WELL.

Motor gasoline is the dominant transportation fuel, accounting for more than half of Washington's transportation energy consumption. Except for the period between 1978 and 1986, gasoline consumption has steadily increased as demand for travel has outstripped gains in vehicle fuel efficiency. Consumption of distillate fuels in trucks (as diesel fuel), ships, and railroads has also grown. Residual fuel consumption is subject to price-induced volatility because it can be stored for long periods of time without degrading.

Aviation fuel consumption closely resembles overall transportation trends. Declining aviation fuel prices have contributed to a significant increase in air travel, overwhelming efficiency improvements in the stock of private, commercial, and military planes. Aviation fuel use more than doubled between 1970 and 1999.